

But, sir, why was Mr. Lincoln elected president? Was it because he possessed in an eminent degree these qualifications which would fit him for that exalted position?

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed ob-

"A free Republican Government like this, notwithstanding all its constitutional

Giddings, "when there shall be a *servile* insurrection in the South, when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his

deliver up a slave to his master as we would deliver up to a Mormon one of his fugitive wives against her will. Sir, they

er. Since that period a considerable number of new mills have been erected, extensive additions have been made to the spinning and weaving machinery of the mills previously in existence. The amount

countries lying upon the head waters

[Continued from first page.]
of a navigable stream, are entitled to its free navigation. The second, place, it will be to the interest of the States lying upon the lower waters of the Mississippi to keep it open, because they get most of their provisions from the Northwest. But experience has shown that this is not apt to be a cause of war. In Europe there are several long navigable streams—the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, and others which run through several foreign States, yet their free navigation is a cause of no difficulty.

HOW MUCH THE UNION COSTS.
And, sir, what do we pay for the privilege of remaining in a Union which does not protect us in our rights? There is collected by way of impost and duties by the Federal Government, annually, 60 to 70 millions of dollars. For the convenience of calculation, we will say 60 millions. This duty is paid by the consumer. It makes just two millions of dollars to the State. Or if we suppose that North Carolina consumes only half as much as an average State, she would pay one million, not to speak of what she pays to the northern manufacturers by way of protection.

In 1850, the entire production of agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mining pursuits was \$2,613,336,463. Two and a half per cent. on this amount would yield \$65,333,411.57. So we pay by way of duties to the general government, two and a half per cent., or two dollars and a half in the hundred, of the entire agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mining productions of the country.

The real estate of the United States was valued in 1850 at \$3,800,000,000, and we pay nearly two per cent. to the general government upon that amount.

WHY SHOULD WE DELAY LONGER?—THE UNION IS ALREADY DISSOLVED.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen still insist upon delay. Why delay, especially in calling the Convention. Sir, shall we hesitate to call this Convention and let the people be heard? Day by day States are withdrawing from the Union. We are now in the midst of a revolution. The General Government is tottering to its base and tottering to its fall. Sir, the Union is already dissolved—it is among the things that were. The question now is whether we shall remain in the Union at the mercy of the Northern States, or shall we join our Southern sisters. Four Southern States have already seceded, Georgia will go in a few days, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas have called conventions of the people. Shall North Carolina alone refuse to allow the people to be heard?

But some gentlemen are very much opposed to following South Carolina?—Would we not also be following Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia? Sir, I have about as much respect for those hot-headed and ill-bred South Carolinians who are constantly abusing and disparaging North Carolina.

Sir, I am not here to defend South Carolina. Whether in the field, the Senate or the forum, she stands second to no State in the Union. I point you to her Pinckney, her Marion, her Butler, her Calhoun, her Preston, whose names will live in the hearts of a grateful people when her maligned shall have sunk into their merited oblivion.

I understand that the Palmetto flag has been sneered at in a public speech in this hall as a contemptible rag. If the Palmetto flag ever resembled a rag it must have been when the remnants of the gallant Palmetto regiment returned with it riddled with the Mexican balls from the bloody fields of Cherubusco.

Sir, I am not particular as to what kind of a convention is called. I do not believe that this Legislature has any right to restrict a convention of the people. I am sorry to see gentlemen who were willing to forego the white basis for the purpose of securing a party success, now endeavoring to frighten eastern members from their property with that exploded idea. Eastern gentlemen need not be alarmed. The white basis never has commanded a respectable vote in the House or the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the Committee for the patient attention they have given me. I hope sir, that whatever we may do may redound to the honor, safety and prosperity of North Carolina.

Mr. Yeates. Would the gentleman be willing to accept any compromise from the North?

Mr. Fleming. I do not say that I would accept no compromise. I have no hope that any compromise will be offered which would be satisfactory to the South. I have but little confidence in the professions and compromises of the black-republican party.

Mr. Yeates. I would thank the gentleman who would compromise if he were a member of the Convention?

Mr. Fleming. I should be in favor of taking steps to immediately withdraw North Carolina from the Union.

IMPORTANT FROM SPRINGFIELD.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 20.—This morning's Journal contains an authoritative contradiction of a Washington despatch to the press, stating that Mr. Lincoln had written to his congressional friends recommending conciliatory measures. It says that the country may rest assured that in Abraham Lincoln they have a republican President, one who will give them a republican administration. Mr. Lincoln is not committed to the border State compromise, nor to any other. He stands immovably on the Chicago platform, and he will neither acquiesce in, nor counsel his friends to acquiesce in, any compromise that surrenders one iota of it.

The tender of the services of Col. Sumner and Maj. Hunter upon the journey to Washington was made by General Scott.

Propositions to accompany Mr. Lincoln to Indianapolis is now being discussed by the members of the Legislature.

LINCOLN'S VIEWS.—It is understood that Abraham Lincoln will hold and act upon the following principles, which are semi-officially announced in a late number of his home organ:

1. No State has the right to secede.
2. It is the duty of the President of the United States to enforce the laws thereof.
3. The first Republican President will discharge his duty faithfully and faithfully.

—Exchange

NORTHERN CONGRESS.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the Senate, to day, Mr. Wilkins presented a memorial signed by every Republican member of the Minnesota Legislature, in favor of coercion and non-compromise. He also made a vehement coercion speech.

The Banner.

J. J. STEWART, } Eds. Pro's
W. L. SAUNDERS, }

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1861.

Mr. D. Armfield is our authorized Agent for the Western portion of the State. He has authority to receive subscriptions and give receipts on account of the Banner.

APPOINTMENTS.

We are requested to say that the Candidates for seats as delegates in the Convention—of both parties will meet their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Rowan Mills,	Wednesday,	Feb. 20th.
F. McLaughlin's, <td>Thursday,<td>" 21st.</td></td>	Thursday, <td>" 21st.</td>	" 21st.
Hatter Shop, <td>Friday,<td>" 22nd.</td></td>	Friday, <td>" 22nd.</td>	" 22nd.
Morgan's, <td>Saturday,<td>" 23rd.</td></td>	Saturday, <td>" 23rd.</td>	" 23rd.
Beard's Steam Mill, <td>Monday,<td>" 25th.</td></td>	Monday, <td>" 25th.</td>	" 25th.

REMEMBER THE TIME.—Next Thursday week, 28th February is election day. Friends of the South, rally. Go to the polls early and work late for James E. Kerr and R. A. Caldwell; if you would save glorious Old Rowan and your State from Abolition rule.

Executive Committee of Rowan.

The following gentlemen being appointed the Executive Committee of Rowan, were left out of the proceedings last week by accident:

A. M. NESBITT,	A. HENDERSON,
J. B. BEARD,	J. J. PEELE,
J. A. SLATER,	W. F. LUCKY,
C. A. HENDERSON,	JOHN I. SHAVER,

The Southern Confederacy.

The Southern Congress has elected Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Miss., President, and Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the Confederate States of America.

The Northern Congress on the 13th inst., counted the electoral votes when the miserable Abolitionist, Abe Lincoln, was announced President and the contemptible assuming Free Negro Hamlin, Vice President of the Northern Confederacy.

Which will you have to reign over you fellow-citizens of Rowan? Will you take Davis and Stephens, men who have grown gray in defence of our institutions and our constitutional rights or will you have your avowed enemies, Old Abe and the Free Negro? Decide ye between them. You must choose your enemies of the North or your brothers and friends of the South. The Union is entirely gone, and he that now says the Union is not broken up and dissolved forever is either crazy or a deceiver.

Cotton States.

The work of establishing a Southern Confederacy goes bravely on, gaining friends and strength daily. The Southern Congress have elected President and Vice President to preside over the destinies of the South, and adopted for their constitution, the constitution of the original confederacy, with a few amendments, principally in reference to, and in favor of the slavery. They will also, pass a law prohibiting the slave-trade, except among those States immediately under their jurisdiction. North Carolina and the other border States can, consequently, carry no more slaves into those States for sale.

How will this prohibition of the slave trade in the South affect North Carolina, if she shall prefer going with the Abolitionist North, to a union with her sister States? Very materially, we think, from the fact that she being principally a grain growing State has been greatly enriched by raising negroes and selling them to the cotton growing States. This Trade being cut off, one great source of wealth will be stopped, and deliberative Old North Carolina will have her great increase in her borders, and her great increase will soon make them unprofitable, as her enemies desire. Think of this freedom of North Carolina. It is a matter in which you are all interested, before you cast your votes for a union with those whose policy is to carry out these principles to your injury, and who declare that a union with you is a covenant with death and a league with hell. The South offers you protection if you will go with her. The North offers you free negro equality and burdensome taxes.

The Peace Congress.

It is reported that the Peace Congress have agreed on a proposition for the adjustment of the present troubles. And what does it amount to? It is very doubtful whether Congress will authorize it to be submitted to the people, and if it does, that will not bring back the Cotton States, which is the only thing that will induce the Northern people to vote for it. It is Cotton they want and Cotton they must have. This proposition will probably result in a Congressional compromise which will come short of satisfying the Cotton States, and which will be but another added to the many that have already been made, just to be trampled under foot by Lincoln and his party. We think we have had compromise enough. If the Constitution, which is broad and distinct, being an instrument formed by our venerable sires for our mutual protection and prosperity, is disregarded, in Heaven's name is it necessary for us to hope longer that any compromise will be regarded?

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says that the census return for 1860 shows in the city of New York, some sickening features resulting from the "equality of the races" or abolition principles. 30 negro men in that city have white wives. This degrading amalgamation of the white and colored races, is all we can hope for by a union with the North, only to a more loathsome and greater extent, as the ratio of colored population is much greater here than it is there. Are you ready for such things, North Carolinians? Are you willing to see your fair daughters in the revolting embrace of the rusty negro? We do not believe you are, and that you will show by your votes that Rowan, at least, will not go for a union with those who favor such degradation.

Mr. S. A. Harris, professor in Pennsylvania is in our town for the purpose of conducting a class in this beautiful art. He has shown us a number of specimens of writing from students before and after taking lessons under him, which is a decided success in his favor. His system of teaching is good. He has taught here before and given universal satisfaction. All those who desire to write a good hand will do well to join his class. Tuition very low.

Our Raleigh correspondent has failed to give us any account of the proceedings of the Legislature, for the last two weeks. We fear he is sick. There is nothing, however, from what we can learn from our exchanges, of very great importance doing.

The Negro.
It is said by some, the negro is the sole cause of the dark cloud that has already thrown its gloomy pall over our once prosperous and happy country, and that still continues to loom up in the horizon of the ominous future, threatening to drench a Continent comparatively unknown to war, in blood, and with devastation and ruin annihilate forever the further existence of the Federal Union. This argument, being false, does not come, however, from men of experience or sagacity; but from a few incorrigible submissionists, admirers of Old Abe and the contemptuous arrogance of Hamlin, the Free Negro.

But let us suppose, for arguments sake, that it is the negro, and not principle, that has thrown our government into a woful revolution and given us a foretaste of the "Irrepressible Conflict" which is to continue if needs be, by fire and sword, until the millions of slaves that now to the mental service, and work the cotton fields of the South, shall be set free and made our equals, both socially and politically—is this not a sufficient cause for rebellion? Look at it. Do you desire the millions of negro population in the South, to be set free among us, to stalk abroad in the land, following the dictates of their own natural instincts, committing depredations, rapine, and murder upon the whites? This is the best that we can expect. It is the natural consequence of Abolitionism, and if this is what you desire, then vote for a Union with the Northern confederacy, over which the exponents of this execrable doctrine, Abe Lincoln and the free nigger will preside.

We tender our thanks to Hon. Burton Craige, for the Report of the Smithsonian Institute, and Hon. Thos. L. Clingman for a copy of his late speech delivered in the Senate on the State of the Union, and Hon. L. O. Branch, for minority report of the committee on collection of duties on imports.

Godley's Lady's Book.

This excellent periodical for March is on our table, freighted as usual with much interesting reading matter, and many rich embellishments and beautiful fashion plates. Christ blessing little children, is a happy design. This Lady's Book is almost invaluable to a family.

Mr. Yancey's Speech.

Some friend has sent us a copy of W. L. Yancey's speech, delivered in the Alabama State Convention against the re-opening of the African Slave Trade. It is an able document—opportune and necessary, in order to meet the foul aspersions of the submission Press of the South. He hurls a withering rebuke into the teeth of his enemies and the enemies of his section, and with the ability of a statesman and the spirit of a patriot pleads the cause of Southern Rights and Southern interests.

In speaking of the Slave Trade between the border States and the Southern Confederacy, he says:

"But, Mr. President, I am extending my remarks beyond the limits which I had assigned to myself. I have, however, another suggestion which I wish to make. From what I have said, you will perceive that I am opposed to the African Slave Trade, under the present order of things, from considerations affecting our industrial interests alone. At the proper time, I shall move an amendment proposing that the Southern Confederacy shall prohibit the trade in slaves from any foreign quarter—and I shall do so from two sufficient considerations: first, because we will have as many slaves in our Confederacy as our territory can profitably support.

Second—because we should offer inducements to the slave States, which have not yet seceded, to do so.

The argument I have already made is in a large degree applicable to the first point. In addition, it may be said that if we do not adopt a policy of exclusion, as wide as I have suggested, and if the other slave States should not secede, we shall be flooded with their slaves beyond the natural demand for them, and hence be injured to that extent. If they join their fortunes to ours, then the usual inter-State slave trade will be continued, and we shall have an increased territory for their labor, commensurate to the number of slaves added. But if they do not join us—if they choose to adhere to the Union—to retain their alliance with the North in preference to that with us, then it must be clear, that they will be compelled to get rid of their slaves by sale or abolition. All of those States—Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee, are heavy grain and stock growing States; and if they get rid of their slaves, could still prosper to a large degree. If they remain in the late Union, they will be powerless to protect their slaves; and in time, the pressure will be so great on that institution, that they will, under compulsion, get rid of every slave they have, as a necessity. The only place where they can sell them, unless my suggestion shall be adopted, will be in the Southern Confederacy. If allowed to do so, then near two millions of slaves will be precipitated upon our market at any price. Worthless to their owners—who will have to choose between abolition and their sale at any price they can get, they will be thrown upon us in quantities far exceeding our necessities, and will hence depreciate the value of those we now own, and throw in our midst more than we can profitably work. Thus we shall have all the evils of the African slave trade thrown upon us. To allow these States this opening, in the circumstances that surround them, will be for us to throw away the greatest power we hold over their action. If, however, we shall simply prohibit the trade in slaves from any quarter outside of the limits of the Southern Confederacy, then will those border States have presented to them this grave issue—shall they join the South and keep their slaves, or sell them—as they choose, or shall they join the North, and lose their slaves by abolition?

That issue will be for each of those States to decide for itself, of course; and I cannot for a moment believe that in time, each would decide, from motives of self interest as well as from equally weighty considerations in favor of good government, to join the cotton States, and thus present to the world, the South united, prosperous and powerful for all the purposes of peace or of war."

What have you to say to this, fellow-citizens of Rowan and of North Carolina? Self defense is the first law of nature, inasmuch, the people of the Southern Confederacy will of necessity be compelled to adopt such measures as shall prevent the

Slave Trade between them and the Border States, provided the Border States do not secede and go with them. This is the just and true policy for them and it will certainly be inaugurated as a law to protect their interest. But you will be told by the watch and waits, and whining submissionists, that these cotton States will come back to a compromise. This is easily answered—never! never! And God grant that they may never return to disgrace the homes of their section by submission to and affiliation with the miserable fanatics of the North. No, they have severed the bonds of oppression, in justice to a righteous cause, united their destiny in a Southern Confederacy, and with the Constitution as our fathers made it for their guide, spare small in numbers, like the intrepid Spartans of old at the famous pass of Thermopylae, will defend their cause to the death, against their millions of abolitionist, Yankee enemies.

The Last Electric Shock.
The Richmond Dispatch speaking of the guns seized by the New York authorities, and the prompt and energetic action on the part of the Governor of Georgia in vindication of the rights of her citizens, makes the following happy comments:

"There is a broad grin on every body's face at the lightning-like rapidity with which the New York police let go the guns as soon as Georgia seized the New York vessels." It was one of the most beautiful, electrical exhibitions we have ever witnessed. The Governor of Georgia, standing at the end of the Savannah telegraph wire, gives the New York Dogberry, standing at the New York terminus, a single shock, and presto! the muskets drop out of their fingers as if their hands had been paralyzed by the lightning of Heaven. We don't believe that, since gunpowder was invented, muskets ever went off before as quickly as those Georgia guns. If the New York police always discharge their fingers on the trigger, they would be invaluable in a battle.

Code of Honor.

We are exceedingly sorry that a very grave matter threatens to grow out of the matrimonial correspondence published in the Banner, a few issues since, and for which, we are to some degree justly commensurate, inasmuch, as we, though unthoughtfully, admitted it in our columns.

The following note has passed from the injured to the offending gentleman, and will doubtless result seriously, if Miss Irene shall fail to perform the high mission so necessarily incumbent upon her in this difficulty. "Women is the source of all evil," it is said, but we have ever been inclined to think differently. Miss Irene's course in this matter, however, will settle us in our opinion either *pro* or *con*, and we, therefore, with deep solicitude, trust that she will deign to lend her influence to the end that it be amicably adjusted between the rival parties. A word from her is sufficient to stop the upstart land now in the attitude of committing temerity. The note:

STATESVILLE, N. C., Jan. 16th 1861.
SIR:—Your presumption and audacity in trying to traffic for the precious heart of Miss Irene, and thereby estranging her feelings, after I had addressed her my life is more than I can bear. I therefore demand of you that satisfaction which my life is more than I can bear. You will confer with my friend Gen. Phelim C. Doyle.

Yours Obedt Serv't,
MAJ. GEN. A. C. FITZTHUNDERBOLT.
COL. GAN PICKLE.
MAJ. JACK HATCHWAY.

AN IMPORTANT TRUTH.

The New York Herald better informed on the subject of our national affairs than the Northern Catholic Press, says:

"The Union is dissolved. Within a month there will be an organized Southern Confederacy; and then, as the attempt to enforce the Federal laws within its boundaries will be the inauguration of a general war, the question recurs, not how are we to save the Union—for the Union is gone but how can we preserve the relations of peace? We answer, in the recognition of this Southern Confederacy for the sake of peace and for the sake of all our great interests of industry, property, society, law and order, North and South, that are bound up in this question of peace. If the Union cannot be restored through peaceable agencies, let us have a peaceable separation and two governments. Thus, the alienation of the two sections will result in the construction of two great Confederacies, destined to expand North and South, till the magnificent regions extending Northward toward the Arctic Sea, and Southward to the Orinoco, are embraced within the folds of the two American Republics. But the first broadside of Federal coercion will close the door of peace, and hurry us downward into all the horrors of Mexican anarchy."

The New Orleans Catholic Standard, commenting on the above, says: "We repeat, what we have previously stated, the old Union is not the things that were. I can never be reconstructed. It is too late for a recognition of Southern Rights. We have never asked any concessions. We have never claimed any more than simple justice. This has been refused. It is still refused. But even if it were admitted, it is now too late. The only question really before the North is, Peace or War? We are prepared for either. We ask for Peace if the North want War, it will find us prompt customers."

"The mission of the Church is Peace. She abhors war, but she sanctions it in a righteous cause. Such is the cause of the South. If Catholic Northerners think otherwise, they only prove their want of correct information. But in this matter our duty is clear. We can make no distinction but hold all alike, without any exception whatever, 'in war enemies, in peace friends.' It is high time that all should understand this."

MAJOR ANDERSON.—The Washington States says that dispatches from Major Anderson received in Washington indicate that he is ready for any emergency, and prepared to meet the Palmettes when they shall make their long-threatened assault upon him. The government has informed him that as soon as an attack is made he will be immediately reinforced. The Secretaries of War and of the Navy have been engaged for some time in arranging matters to this end.

LINCOLN'S OPINIONS AND MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Lincoln, in a speech at Columbus, is represented to have said: If the varying and repeatedly shifting of the present scenes are without precedent, which could enable me to judge by the past, it seemed fitting that, before speaking upon the difficulties of the country, I should have gained a view of the whole field. To be sure, after all, I might be at liberty to modify or change my policy as future events might make such changes necessary. I have not maintained silence from any want of real anxiety, and it is a good thing that there is no more than anxiety, for there is nothing good wrong. It is a consoling circumstance that when we look about us, to find there is nothing that really hurts anybody. We entertain different views upon questions, but nobody is suffering anything. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it, I judge that all we want is time, patience and reliance on God, who has never forsaken this people.

On the arrival of the train at Indianapolis, Monday afternoon, nearly 20,000 persons were congregated to greet Mr. Lincoln. He spoke from the balcony of the Bates House, from a manuscript prepared at Springfield, as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA: I am here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the very generous support given by your State to that political cause which I think is the true and just cause of the whole country and the whole world. Solomon says, 'There is a time to keep silence,' and when men wrangle by the mouth with no certainty that they mean the same thing while using the same word, it perhaps were as well if they would keep silence. The words 'coercion' and 'secession' are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot blood. Let us make sure, if we can, that we do not misunderstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get the exact definitions of these words, not from dictionaries, but from the men themselves, who certainly deprecate the things they would represent by the use of the words. What, then, is 'coercion'? What is 'secession'? Would the marching of an army into South Carolina, without the consent of her people, and with hostile intent towards them, be invasion? I certainly think it would be 'coercion,' also, if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all these things be 'invasion' or 'coercion'? Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve they will resist coercion and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States would be coercion or invasion of a State? If so, their idea of means to preserve the object of their great affection would seem to be exceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pills of the homeopathist would be much too large for it to swallow. In their view the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but rather a sort of 'free love' arrangement, to be maintained on passionate attraction. By the way, in what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that by the bond we all recognize. That position, however, a State cannot carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which is less than itself, and to ruin all which is larger than itself. If a State and a country, in a given case, should be equal in extent of territory and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the country? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights? Upon principles, on what rightful principles may a State, being no more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation and then coerce a proportionally larger subdivision of itself in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country with its people by merely calling it a State? Fellow-citizens, I am not asserting anything. I am merely asking questions for you to consider. And now allow me to bid you farewell!"

All the evening the vestibule and parlors and stairways were crisscrossed so much by outsiders as to obstruct altogether the movements of the guests. Nothing else promising to satisfy the crowd, an impromptu reception was opened in the main hall of the hotel. The members of the Legislature were escorted, then the committee of escort from Cincinnati and Columbus, and last a shake of the President's hand was granted to all that desired to take it. No less than 3,000 ladies and gentlemen filed past the Indian victim. The reception continued until 9 o'clock, when the President's weariness induced him to retire from the public gaze, although the rush continued unabated.

AN IMPERIAL SKATING PARTY.

LOUIS NAPOLEON A GOOD SKATER.—The Emperor and Empress of France, together with a host of chamberlains, generals, aides-de-camp and judges, have had, it appears, quite a justification on the ice on the Seine. On the night of the 18th ult., the branches of the adjacent trees were hung with hundreds of Chinese lanterns, while Bengal lights and blazing torches added to the general illumination. About ten o'clock p. m., the Emperor and Empress and the Imperial Court made their appearance on the ice, amidst a great throng of spectators. The Empress, it is stated, put on a pair of skates, but was ill at ease and had to be supported by two gentlemen, as also did the Countess de Moray. The Empress, however, having been placed in a sledge, traveled at railroad speed, and was out of sight of shore in less than a minute, having been pushed along by a very proficient skater. Of the Emperor's feats on the ice, on the following day, a Paris letter says:

"The Emperor is a very good skater—He does not attempt any *tours de force*, but he is perfectly master of his movements. His wont is to go along rather slowly, and he stops frequently to contemplate the animated scene around him. Not the least etiquette is observed on the ice. No cleave space is kept about the Emperor or Empress. They go about just like anybody else, and everybody, without exception, was allowed to skate at the same time with them. The Emperor had nothing whatever but his own adroitness to prevent him from being knocked over by the first tyro in the sport whose skates might run away with him.

MR. CRAIGIE'S RESOLUTION.
The following is the resolution introduced by Mr. Craigie into the Congress of the United States, looking to recognition of the Southern Confederacy:

Whereas the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida have seceded from the Confederacy of the United States, and established a Southern Confederacy; and

Whereas it is desirable that the most amicable relations should exist between them, and that war should be avoided as the greatest calamity that can result; therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President be and he is authorized to acknowledge the independence of said Southern Confederacy as soon as official information of its establishment be received; and that he receive such Commissioners as may be appointed by that Government for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President be and he is authorized to acknowledge the independence of said Southern Confederacy as soon as official information of its establishment be received; and that he receive such Commissioners as may be appointed by that Government for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute.

It was an interesting sight to see the master of so many legions, the mighty potentate upon whose mysterious breath the fate of so many nations hang, slipping about unpretentiously on the ice, no squire or even servant following him, and apparently as much on an equality with the people about him as a carter is with a plowman on an English farmyard pond. Once a young man, who saw the Emperor skating slowly along the middle of the lake, stared almost indifferently close to him and gave him the go-by with the evident intention of getting credit for the spectators for being the best skater. The Emperor then, without any apparent effort, increased his speed, gracefully distanced his opponent by a few yards, and, contented with his victory, resumed the steady pace which, as I said before, he seems to affect.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT—A WORD FOR THE BORDER STATES.

It is known that from the beginning we have been among the staunchest advocates of the Union as formed under the constitution of the United States and animated by the spirit of the patriots from whose united intelligence sprang that matchless instrument. We trust it was an intelligent devotion. Our homage was bestowed on things, not on mere empty names. The Union without the spirit of the Union, is as nothing. Statesmanship is a practical thing. True liberty is a real, tangible blessing, not an abstraction to mislead the people by beguiling their fancy.

For weeks past our country has been shrouded in the darkness that ever attends the night of revolution. The great lights in the political firmament had disappeared, and the flickering glare of the inner stars but served to render all around us uncertain and obscure. With others, we felt the influence of this gloom and feared the worst results. We could not penetrate beyond the veil, and, like the mariner in the starless night, with chart and compass gone and no data from which an intelligent observation could be taken, we shared fully in the deep despondency of the crew.

But, it has been wisely and reverently said: "Man's extremity is God's opportunity." While none could point to the haven of safety, an Almighty arm—the same which extended itself to succor and aid in the still darker days of the first Revolution, seems to have guided our wandering bark, and saved it from the perils of the deep. The clouds are fast melting away, and the light of another, and, we trust, brighter day about to dawn. The wild passions of men have been changed to the attributes of wisdom and prudence. They have become sensible of the true extent of the danger, and have rallied judgment and patriotism to their aid.

No Southern man who is imbued with right emotions for the welfare of his native and beloved land, can have read the record of the Southern Congress, now in session at Montgomery, without recognizing a superior wisdom in the guidance of their counsels. Madness, ambition, selfishness, have all given away before the stern responsibilities of a great people's interests and hopes. The constitution adopted as the fundamental law of our future political organization, embodies both the letter and the spirit of those pure and matchless patriots of old, whose works in behalf of American liberty and free government throughout the world, we have been taught as sacred. In the selection of the chief executives of this Union, we find the same high considerations of wisdom, foresight and patriotic duty triumphing over every feeling of personal ambition, envy and strife. There is no portion of this vast continent, unwarned by fanaticism or prejudice, that would not be willing to test its rights by the new charter that has been enacted, and commit its destinies to the two men who have been chosen to administer it.

Wherein, then, has the South departed from the faith and government of her fathers? In what respect have the institutions erected by those noble patriots been sacrificed? We call upon the border slaveholding States, and upon all others that are willing to act justly, to answer these questions. Let them compare the constitution recently proclaimed at Montgomery, with the constitution of the original Union, as construed by the party which has been elevated to dominion over them, and tell us, in all truth and in the sight of Heaven, which of the two assimilates the more to the principles of justice and truth, and to the spirit and intentions of the early patriots, who conceived and built up the great institutions under which, until recently, we have long lived and prospered. From things we then challenge them to a scrutiny of men. Contrast the statesman and the hero chosen by the Confederate States of America as their official head, with the obscure and narrow minded creature of accident whom the North would magnify as ruler of thirty odd millions of freemen! Take, if you will, Georgia's great commoner, whose patriotic heart, brilliant intellect, and thrilling eloquence have won for him a fame with all civilized mankind, and throw into the opposite scale the mousing owl, who, in the throes of an Abolition convulsion, has been spewed forth to deprecate the seat once honored by an Adams, a Jefferson, a Clinton, a Fillmore and a Calhoun! Mark these contrasts, we entreat you, our brethren of the border States and the million and a half of freemen of the North who protested in November against a foul Abolition dominion, and tell us "under which king" you will serve—under which constitution and rulers you will find the path of your honor and safety.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH COMPLIMENTS both very highly. It says:

The gentlemen chosen to preside over the new Government will command for it universal respect and confidence. Gen. Jeff. Davis, in iron will and military genius, is nearer Andrew Jackson than any other man on the stage of public affairs, whilst in sagacious statesmanship and culture of mind he is probably superior to that most popular of modern Presidents, A. H. Stephens, the Vice President, is one of the most eminent and incorruptible of the public men of the present day. His name will be a tower of strength to the new Republic. This confederacy, composed of six States, the chief cotton-producing States of the world, to which Texas and Arkansas will soon be added, will, in conformity with precedent and from the necessity of the case, be at once recognized by England, France, and the other European Powers.—Southern Guardian.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD.—The bill passed amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, provides for an additional exchange of State bonds for the bonds of the Company to the amount of \$1,000,000, being \$600,000 for the Eastern Section, (Wilmington to Charlotte), and \$400,000 for the Western section, (Charlotte to Rutherford). It also provides for constructing a link between this Road and the North Carolina Road at Salisbury.—Charlotte Bulletin.

LINCOLN'S POLICY—HE WOULD, IF HE COULD.

We give in another column, a full report of President Lincoln's recent speech, from this we may expect anything from him of a hostile character. He is profoundly ignorant of the whole system of the Federal compact under which the old thirteen States united in forming a General Government for certain specified purposes. Where there is so much ignorance, we may expect any degree of folly. An attempt at invasion would not be more foolish than are the views expressed by Mr. Lincoln concerning State rights. To what a degradation has the Government at Washington sunk, when it falls into the hands of a man who is ignorant of the distinction between a State and a County; and who uses the clap-net that the secession of South Carolina is nothing more than an attempt to coerce the other States. We believe, from this speech, that the President elect is an ignorant bigot, and that nothing but an exhausted treasury, or an unwilling people, will prevent him from attempting coercion. Fortunately the treasury at Washington is bankrupt, its credit is depreciating, and the imports upon which it leans for revenue are rapidly declining, and must continue to decline, before the wise policy adopted by the Congress of the Southern Confederacy. Modern warfare is expensive—too much so for a Government with an empty treasury and ruined credit to embark in. Mr. Lincoln is as yet in characteristically profound ignorance on these points. He imagines he will have the wealth of Golconda in his grasp; but when the truth is revealed, he may accept the hardships of his condition, and reluctantly acknowledge Southern independence.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 12.—In the Congress today, the Standing Committee were announced.

The President read a despatch from the Louisiana Convention, cordially approving the nomination of Davis and Stephens.

A design for the seal and flag of the Confederate States of America, was referred to the appropriate committee.

A resolution was offered, ordering that, until otherwise provided, the several officers connected with the collection of the customs in the ports of the Confederacy shall be continued in their respective offices; referred.

The following resolution was referred:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety and necessity, as soon as President Davis shall be inaugurated, of sending Commissioners to the Government at Washington.

LATEST NEWS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The Abolitionists, to-day, express their willingness for a general Convention of all the States.

The Virginia, Peace Commissioners pronounce this a frivolous pretext to prolong the negotiations until Lincoln shall have been inaugurated, and say, if the present Peace Conference can't agree, there will be no use in any other assembling.

The Southern Border States are firm in demanding a final settlement. And yet they now nearly all acknowledge that this is impossible.

The case stands thus: Twenty-seven States remain in the Union; of these, twenty-six are required to ratify any amendment to the Constitution, provided the seceding States are considered still to be loyal to the Union. Twenty-six will never unite in any such ratification; and, on the other hand, Congress will never recognize the independence of the seceded States; and thus there is a dead lock in the matter of a compromise.

Congress is rapidly pushing through measures looking to hostilities. Tyler says that he has the assurance that at least two of the Northern States will go with the South, if a single blow be struck by the Government at Washington towards the subjugation of the South.

Buchanan spent an hour with Tyler last evening, and thanked him for his interest in preventing a collision thus far. The old public functionary is quite delighted at the prospect of there being no blood shed until after the 4th of March.

The Virginia and Kentucky Commissioners urge the withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter. They argue that if it be true that the Federal troops are kept there for the protection of Charleston, Charleston does not desire their protection. The Commissioners ask why should protection be forced upon them. But the President steadily declines entertaining their request.

Judge Junius Miller, of Georgia, Solicitor of the Treasury, resigned his office to-day.

The President has received a despatch stating that the question of the Fort Sumter has been submitted to the Southern Congress; that it has now become a matter of national and not State concern.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Lincoln begins to talk out. He made a speech at Indianapolis the other day, in which he said that he meant to deny the right of secession, to "enforce the laws," and to recover all the forts and Federal property now in the hands of the authorities of the seceding States, and to "collect the revenue." He declares himself opposed to "coercion," but that all these gentle measures must and shall be carried out.

The news of this pleasant programme so quickly chalked out by the ruler of the Abolition States, has fallen like a bomb-shell in the ranks of the Pacifists here. The Coercionists are highly elated.

Lincoln yesterday asked a distinguished Kentuckian whether the Legislature of his State were serious in passing anti-coercion resolutions?

The Kentuckian having replied "Undoubtedly," Lincoln rejoined, "Then, sir, Kentucky had better prepare for war."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—New York, Feb. 15th, 1861.—The steamship New York from Southampton, with dates to the 20th ult., has arrived at this port.

The Italian parliamentary elections have resulted in favor of the ministry. Cavour from Turin, and Garibaldi from Naples, have been elected.

Russia has formed three grand corps d'armie.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29th.—Cotton.—Quotations of Monday are barely maintained. [No other market reports received.]

In the London market wheat had declined 1 a 2s.

A SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZER SHOT DEAD IN OHIO.—The Zanesville Courier of the 1st inst. contains the particulars of the shocking murder of William Wilkins, a few days previous, at Sewellsville, Belmont county, Ohio. The murdered man was engaged in a heated discussion of the national troubles, during which he earnestly sided with the South, and, exhibiting a pistol, expressed his willingness to fight for her. One of his companions, who had taken part in the discussion, requested Wilkins to let him see the pistol, and, upon his compliance with the request, remarked that if these were Wilkins' sentiments, it was as good a time now as any other to make a commencement, and placing the weapon at the breast of the latter, fired the ball entering the heart and killing him instantly. No arrest was made.

THE N. C. LEGISLATURE.—Since our last, the important bills affecting the following State works have passed their final reading and are ratified:

The Western N. C. Railroad; the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road; the Danville Connection from the Shops to Milton; also another (passed the House) from Greensboro' to Leaksville; the Western Coalfields Road; the branch road from the Coalfields to the N. C. Road; the branch road from the Wilmington road to or near Fayetteville, called by Mr. Faison the "Huckleberry" road. Also the bill to complete the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. Many other important bills have passed. The Military bill and the Revenue bill have passed the House and are now before the Senate.—State Journal.

THE bill passed to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, provides for an additional exchange of State bonds for the bonds of the Company to the amount of \$100,000, being \$60,000 for the Eastern Section, (Wilmington to Charlotte), and \$40,000 for the Western section, (Charlotte to Rutherford.) It also provides for constructing a link between this Road and the North Carolina Road at Salisbury.—Wid. Journal.

INAUGURATED ON HIS BIRTHDAY.—The Hon. Alexander Hamilton Stephens was born on the 11th of February, 1812, and was consequently 49 years of age on the day he took the oath as first Vice President of the Confederate States of America.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.

The session to-day, was devoted to completing an organization.

The credentials of Commissioners Preston, from South Carolina, Anderson, of Mississippi, and Benning, of Georgia, were received, and a Committee appointed to invite them to take seats in the Convention, and present their communications.

The Convention then adjourned. This body has gone to work very leisurely, though much feeling prevails relative to future action. What will do depends greatly on the proceedings of the Border Conference at Washington.

RICHMOND, Feb. 15.

The proceedings of the State Convention were unimportant.

Ex-Governor Wise made a speech. He closed his remarks by saying that if Virginia submits to Black Republican rule, he would turn from her and beg some sister Commonwealth to come and save the Mother of States.

The ordinance meets with general approbation.

WALTON.

"We learn that the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State are clearly of opinion that State and County officers are eligible to seats in the State Convention."

Standard.

VERMONT AGAINST COMPROMISE

BURLINGTON, Feb. 7.

The late delegates to the Chicago Convention from Vermont, comprising many of the leading Republicans of the State met informally at Montpelier, last evening, and unanimously protested against the adoption of any of the proposed plans of compromise before Congress.

MARRIED.

On the 6th of February by the Rev. Whitson Kimball, Wiley M. Shuping, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth C. Fisher.

On the 21st ult., by Rev. J. A. Linn, Mr. Aaron G. Linn to Miss A. S. Culp.

In Rowan county on the 7th inst., by Daniel Lewis, Esq., Mr. H. H. Swiggood and Miss F. C. Myers, all of Davidson.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN LYLELY AND CRAWFORD in the butchery business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and J. L. Lylely to collect and settle off, and to use the firm name only in receipting.

J. L. LYLELY, W. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN PENNINGTON.

Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER though most thankful for the increasing patronage bestowed upon him for the last three years, must now, to enable him, as far as means are required, in establishing a reconstruction of the Union, decline selling except for cash.

His stock is, and will be kept full and complete, at panic prices.

W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

EXTRA NOTICE.

W. H. WYATT hereby acknowledges the present depression in business, his sales for January over the corresponding month last year to have increased nearly 50 per cent.

The cash system will be continued, with an increased attention to business, and a well kept up good stock—affording purchases of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Varnishes, Spices, Seeds, Medicinal Wines, Brandy, &c., a like advantage in time and money, by giving him a call before purchasing.

All pharmaceutical preparations prepared and medicines dispensed by himself Day and Night.

SPECIALITIES, which should be kept in every family.

Wyatt's superior Cologne Water, at half the price of the imported. Prices 15, 25, 50 cts. & \$1.00.

Wyatt's Invigorating Bitters, for General malady, Price 40 cts.

Do Tonic & Pills, for Chills & Fever, \$1.00

Do Cordial for Dysentery, Flux, &c. 25 cts.

Do Toothache Drops, relief in 1 min. 20 cts.

Do (Jeh) Ointment, certain cure, 25 cts.

Do Specific Pills, no taste or smell, 50 cts.

Do Pulmonic Balsam, for consumption \$1.00

W. H. WYATT, Druggist & Apothecary, Nos. 186 and 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

BOOKS.

J. J. STEWART IS PREPARED TO FURNISH at short notice Colleges, Schools, Academies and the public generally with any Books that may be wanted, at the lowest prices possible. He always keeps on hand a well selected list of cheap Family Bibles, Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper of all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, &c., &c.

HARRISON'S INK, Harrison's Columbian Ink, Japan Inks all sizes, Black and Red; Harrison's Carmine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap for cash.

W. A. L. PAPER.

To his already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, he has just received a large lot of the latest patterns, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, &c., &c.

Orders of anything in his line solicited. Salisbury N. C. February 19.

7-4f.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' Almanac for the year 1861, for sale wholesale and retail at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store.

Oct. 23. 70-4f

THE DIRECTORS OF THE YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY will meet in MOCKSVILLE on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1861.

G. W. JOHNSON, Pres.

dec17-78-2t.

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

PAY your toll and save prosecution and cost.

J. L. ROBERTS.

Head Quarters.

63rd Regiment No. Ca. Militia.

THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF said Regiment are hereby commanded to have themselves in Salisbury on Friday 8th of March at 10 o'clock A. M. with Firelocks, and ten rounds blank Cartridges for Drill.

J. A. BRADSHAW, Acting Col. Commandant.

Feb. 19, 1861. 7-4f

Attention!

GRANT'S CREEK WARRIORS, COMPANY H.

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to meet at your usual place of drill on Wednesday, 27th February, at 9 o'clock in the morning, armed and equipped as the law directs, with 20 rounds of Blank Cartridge. By order of T. W. CUMMINGS, Capt.

Feb. 12th 1861.

Fair Notice.

I HEREBY NOTIFY THE WHOLE community, that my wife Caroline, has left my bed and board, without cause or complaint, and I notify all persons not to credit her for anything or loan or pay her money, as I am determined to claim the justice of the laws of the country against her.

P. S. Those who owed debts, and had given their notes to my wife previous to her departure, are forewarned from paying or in any way satisfying them, as I intend to hold the debtors responsible.

SILAS EARNHART, paid 8-4f Salisbury, Feb. 5th, 1861.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE present General Assembly of North Carolina, to establish a Road, commencing on the Lexington Road near William Scotts, by way of Christian Franks house to Grimes Mill.

JOHN A. FRANK, 4-4 Feb. 6, 1861.

150,000 Fruit Trees

OF VERY SELECT VARIETIES FOR THE Spring planting, for sale at the WEST GREEN NURSERIES.

Also, a large collection of Evergreens, Shrubbery, Roses, Green House and Bedding out plants.

WESTBROOK & MENDENHALL, Pro. Greensboro' N. C. Feb. 5, 1861. 4-4

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Moroney & Bro., begs leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Boyden House where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the finest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "give 'em fits" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neatness and dispatch.

C. S. PRICE, Jan 22

\$5 REWARD.

LAST Saturday evening, a small ram jumped out of my lot and strayed off. I think she is wandering about in this county, aiming to get back to the Widow Wade's on the Bringle's ferry road, where she came from. The said animal has a white spot in the forehead and one white hind leg. I will give the above reward for information of her whereabouts so that I can get her.

J. P. DEMARCO, 3-4f-pd Jan 22

Equity Sale of Land.

On the 24th day of January next, I will again offer the plantation known as the UPRIGHT PLACE,

belonging to John Smith and wife and others, containing 160 ACRES more or less, adjoining the lands of Peter Upright, Loban Woods, Ison Patterson and others. Sale to take place at the premises, at noon. Biddings to be opened at the sum of \$623.50.

Terms: Six months credit, bond and security. L. BLACKMER, C. M. E. (Per fee \$6.00) 1-1s Jan 8

A First Rate Black Smith to Hire.

A person wanting to hire a No. 1 slave who can do so by applying immediately to J. J. SUMMERELL.

Jan. 8 1-3f

PLEASE PAY.

MY FRIENDS are requested to call and pay their accounts; or, if they will signify so, I will call on them for the large patronage, and as it is my only dependence for support, it is very important that those indebted should settle at once.

J. J. SUMMERELL, 1-6f Jan 8

Rock! Rock! Rock!

I HAVE several sets of Rock on hand for grinding corn, also 2 pairs of Firelocks, one small, already furrowed with the patent furrows warranted for grinding corn. I have, perhaps, the best

GRANITE QUARRY, for grit in the State, and am prepared to furnish large jobs of CUT ROCK at the shortest notice.

E. E. PHILLIPS, 2-6f-pd Jan. 15.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have employed Mr. J. E. Moore to settle up their books to January, 1861.

We present our bills and they must be settled either by cash or note. It is best for all the parties concerned, that physicians bills should be closed at the end of the year.

WHITEHEAD & CALDWELL, 2-4f Jan. 15.

DR. I. W. JONES.

HAS permanently located in the town of Salisbury, and offers his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

Office on main street, first door above Buis' Confectionery, opposite the Banner Office.

Jan. 16 2-6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Union Mining Company of Baltimore city.

Jan 22 3-5f

Fine Shirts and Collars.

If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of

DAVID WEIL, No. 2, Granite Row

SALT! SALT! SALT!

A LARGE LOT IN SHAMLESS BAGS FOR sale low, by SPRAGUE BROS.

May 29. 49-4f

HIDES.

THE highest market price paid in Cash for Green and Dry Hides. Apply to J. B. BEARD.

Jan 11

NO HUMBUG!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former patrons and the public generally that he is determined to make a change in his present business, on or before January next, and will commence selling his

EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents Furnishing Goods, HATS, CAPS, &c., AT COST, And Less than Cost,

from this date for the purpose of closing the balance remaining will be sold at public vendue. Save all you can and call early at

M. HOFFLIN'S

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are respectfully invited to call up and settle immediately, as I need funds for my future arrangements. And all notes or accounts remaining unsettled on the 1st of January next, will be placed, without discount, in the hands of a collector.

Don't procrastinate, settle in time saves nine.

M. HOFFLIN, 76-4f Dec 1

HESPER: OTHER POEMS.

THEO. H. HILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS NOW IN PRESS, a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. Hill is well-known in this community, as the author of many fugitive poems, which, published anonymously—have gone the rounds of the press—sparkling, as pure gems, wherever sent.

Having now reclaimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished—and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—impartial criticism.

The volume—a neat 12 mo.—will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price \$1 per copy.—Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store, Raleigh, January 1st, 1861.

SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Sixth Session of this School will open on the 1st of February, and close the 1st July. The number of pupils has been increasing each term. We have a goodly number in school now, but would take a few more. If the number continues to increase Salisbury will have what it has never had, a permanent School.

TERMS: Board with washing, fuel and lights, \$50 per term. Tuition in English from \$8 to \$17. Tuition in Latin \$5. Tuition in Music \$15 to \$20. Use of Instrument \$2.50. Incidental expenses \$1.00.

For further particulars address A. D. WILKINSON, Principal. Jan 23-4f

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE-MEDAL, awarded to C. Meyer, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Moroney & Bro., begs leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Boyden House where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the finest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "give 'em fits" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neatness and dispatch.

C. S. PRICE, Jan 22

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Wilkes County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1860.

Elizabeth Johnson vs. George P. Jenson, P. H. Johnson, Ambrose Johnson, Jr., Samuel Johnson and wife Mary, Wm. Johnson, Saml. Johnson, son of James and Winney Johnson, Jno. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, J. W. Gray and wife Nancy—Petition for Dower.

In this case it appearing to the Court that John Johnson and Andrew Johnson are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner, a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, for the defendants, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes at the Court House in Wilkesboro' on the 3rd Monday of January next, and answer the petition, or confess to be taken against them, and writ of Dower or order.

Witness, W. Mastin, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3rd Monday of October, 1860.

W. MASTIN, Clerk. (Per fee \$6.00) dec17-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Wilkes County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1860.

Amelia Sale vs. Clara Sale, Willam Day and wife Margaret, Sherolen Arnold and wife Susan, Wm. S. Sale, Jno. Sale, Wm. S. Sale, Madison and Matilda, his wife, Finley Sale, James G. S. Sale, Martin Sale, Amelia J. Sale—Petition for Dower.

In this case it appearing to the Court that Clara Sale, Willam Day and wife Margaret, Wm. S. Sale, John S. Sale and James G. S. Sale, defendants, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner, a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, for the defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court House in Wilkesboro' on the 3rd Monday of January next, and answer the petition, or confess to be taken against them, and writ of Dower or order.

Witness, W. Mastin, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday of October, 1860.

W. MASTIN, Clerk. (Per fee \$6.00) dec17-78-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Caldwell County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Fall Term, 1860.

James Downs vs. Wm. Reid—Attachment levied on land and other property.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Reid, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Salisbury Banner, a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Caldwell, at the Court House in Lenoir, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of December next, and answer the petition, or confess to be taken against him, and his property condemned for plaintiff's debt and cost.

Witness, S. J. Dula, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lenoir, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1860, and in the 55th year of our Independence.

S. J. DULA, C. C. C. (Per fee \$6.00) dec17-78-6w

Fine Suits.

If you wish to buy FINE SUITS OF CLOTHING for as little money as possible, call at the Great Clothing Emporium of

DAVID WEIL, No. 2, Granite Row Salisbury, N. C. sept 25-6m-66

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY.

CALL ON THOS. E. BROWN AND PAY your note or account and save costs, as I am determined to settle these affairs.

THOS. E. BROWN, 35-4f Feb. 21.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!

At astonishingly low prices, at the store of S. FRANKFORD.

19-4f.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The Trains of this Road will run according to the following schedule, on and after Monday December 3rd.

MAIL TRAIN

STATIONS. Leave A. M. Arrive P. M.

Salisbury..... 6 6 0.05 5.10
Water Station..... 7 13 0.25 5.40
Third Creek..... 7 25 0.40 6.00
Waddell's..... 7 35 0.55 6.15
Statesville..... 8 05 1.05 6.35
Platts T. O..... 8 35 1.15 6.55
Catawba..... 8 55 1.25 7.15
Newton..... 9 15 1.35 7.35
White Sulphur..... 9 45 1.45 7.55
Hickory Tavern..... 10 05 1.55 8.15
Morganton..... 10 35 2.05 8.45

MAIL TRAIN EAST.

